

MUNICIPALITY OF OAKLAND.

The council met at 11 a. m. Present R. Kinley reeve, an councillors, Fowler, Carroll, Lockhart, Robertson and Cameron.

Communications from Merchants' Bank, stating they had no authority to recognize Richard Kinley as reeve. From J. A. Somerset, stating that the Board of Education had confirmed the action of this council re the Strathern school district. The following were left to be dealt with at next meeting.

David Shields asking for remuneration for board and attendance of one lles who came to grief on the trail near his house.

J. A. Magee Sec-Treas. Paisley school district asking for half the estimate of school money. Thomas Taylor, asking to have his statute labor tax of 1883 returned, as he performed the work at the time.

Sifton & Sifton account "\$40.00 Peter McMerchie account re selecting payment \$11.20. Stewart Robinson overseeing Souris City bridge \$22.00

Moved by Robertson and Lockhart that the clerk be instructed to notify the manager of the Merchants' Bank in Brandon, that Richard Kinley was duly elected reeve of the municipality and to attach the seal of the corporation to this resolution. Carried.

The following By-laws were passed and adopted:

No. 21, to relieve those who performed their statute labor and were charged with it on account of path-master not returning lists.

No. 22. Authorizing treasurer not to add 5 per cent on taxes till first of January 1885.

Moved by Carroll and Lockhart, that the treasurer be instructed to notify by post card all resident rate-payers who still owe for taxes, that the amount will be collected by distress if not paid by 5th Dec. prox. Carried.

Moved by Carroll and Fowler, that Councillor Lockhart, have bridge repaired near the residence of R. R. Pope, Esq. Carried.

The council then adjourned to meet again the 13th December, at the same place, and at the usual hour

SHORTHORNS AND MILKERS

That the Shorthorn is capable of doing great things in milking, as well as in beefing, is practically admitted, though it is doubtful if the capabilities of the Durham cow of good milking strain are properly appreciated, and whether the possibility has been studied of so combining milking and beefing qualities in the same family so as to secure a greater profit to the farmer than an extra beef or an extra milker could yield. There may be room in this direction for some of our Canadian Shorthorn breeders to make large profits catering to the demand for a good "general purpose cow." The following from the Mark Lane Express will be gratifying to the admirers of the Shorthorn breed:—

The facts that the animals to which the judges at the Dairy Show awarded highest honors came out—with the exception—simply nowhere in the milking trials shows that there must be something radically wrong in connection with the matter. In the case of the pedigree and non-pedigree Shorthorns the judges had something besides milking capacity to study, as these animals are required to produce both meat and milk; if therefore it does not make the judging ridiculous because a cow they did not notice turns out to be a champion milker, and their champions turns out to be nowhere in the milking competition. The Shorthorn classes were judged well and there was nothing in the appearance of the champion milker to have warranted the judges in awarding her honors. All the other breeds were judged in a general satisfactory manner, but here the aspect of the whole matter changes. The Jersey, Gurnsey, and Ayrshire cattle are milch cattle pure and simple; they have a value when dry, but it is so low that it certainly does not constitute an important factor in their value when in profit. It would seem therefore that these cattle at a dairy show should be judged solely by their results at the pail.

As for bulls, as we have said before, their presence at dairy shows can only be defended when the animals present a descent from sires and dams whose ancestors can have a good record of milking propensities, and such records as these have, not yet been made of value in a pedigree. The day is fast coming, however, when pedigrees will have no other value than that of records of actual merit on the part of ancestors. Today they are a mere string of names.

With regard to the results of the milking trials at the Dairy Show, the following particulars are all we have to hand at present. The judges worked by a scale of points, taking into consideration the quantity or weight of milk, the quality of the milk as represented by the percentage of solids and of fat, and the time which has elapsed in each case since calving, one point being gained for each ten days of the milking period. Quantity of milk yielded was the first point noted by the milking judges; next, the quality of that milk, and then the duration of the milking period. The winner of the champion milking prize, Mr. Phillips' Red Cherry, a Shorthorn without pedigree, had been in milk for five months. Her day's milk in two milkings was 51.75 lb. containing 11.31 per cent. of total solids and 3.26 per cent. of fat. Mr. Glynn's first prize Gurnsey, have been in milk for seven months, gave only 20½ lb. of milk, but of such richness that it contains 13.99 per cent. of total solids and 6.28 per cent. of fat. Mr. Cameron's second prize Jersey, in milk for only one and a half months, gave 36 lb. of milk, with 13.52 per cent. of solids and 7.76 per cent. of fat. Captain Ross' first prize Welsh cow, in milk only one month, gave 46 lb. of milk; and Mr. Thomas Birdsey's second prize Shorthorn and Ayrshire cross, in milk three weeks, gave 37 lb. of milk. Mr. Walter Gibbey's Dutch cow yielded at her two milkings in the day no less than 52½ lb. of milk, but this is the poorest quality of any tried, containing under 2 per cent. of fat. Some day we shall know how to class prize-winners stood in respect of this trial.

LAUGH AND GROW FAT.

George had been holding his girl on his lap for over two hours, and as she weighed over a hundred and ninety odd pound he was feeling a little bit tired, but he was too much of a gentleman to tell her so.

"George, dear," she murmured, "are you having a pleasant call?"

"Delightful, darling," he responded, faintly.

"And you are not sorry that we are to be married so soon?"

"No, indeed!"

"And you think I am a real nice girl?" she continued, lovingly.

"Nice girl!" repeated George, enthusiastically. "Nice girl doesn't begin to express it. I think you are an immense girl."—Drake's Magazine.

They were discussing politics.

"If you were marching in a procession and your torch went out you wouldn't have to call for a match," remarked Jones; "you could light it with your nose."

"You could do better than that," retorted Smith; "you wouldn't need any torch at all."

"Indeed!" replied Jones.

"Jo. All you would have to do would be to light your breath."—New York Graphic.

"Will you please tell me why you are standing on my toes?" asked a very polite gentleman of a colored citizen as they stood in a crowd listening to a humorous venter of patent soap.

"Sah?" remarked the negro.

"I ask, will you please tell me why you are standing on my feet?"

"Yes, sah—certainly, sah. 'Cause yo' foot's under mine. Dat's right, sah—take it away. Ef it hurts you so bad, don't put it un' der no mo'."—Arkansaw Traveller.

WHITEWATER.

Minutes of Council meeting held at Mr. Gibson's, Nov. 10th, 1884. Present the Reeve, Coun. Walker, Robinson, Cassils, McKellar and Madill. The Reeve presiding.

Moved by Coun. Madill, seconded by Cassils, that the Sec-Treas. be authorized to write to the superintendent, explaining the action of the Council in the information of Royal school district, requesting that Royal school district be confirmed as formed by the Council, but, if not satisfactory as it is, the Council to be allowed to readjust Victoria school district, so as to form school districts in Whitewater municipality as they are required.—Carried.

Moved by Coun. Walker, seconded by Coun. Cassils, that the Sec-Treas. be requested to write the Superintendent for information as to what the money estimated to be raised in the municipality by trustees of schools should be paid for.—Carried.

Coun. Madill certified to contract work on roads in ward No. 1.

Moved by Coun. McKellar, seconded by Coun. Walker, that this Council do now adjourn to meet again on Monday, December 1st, at 10 a. m. Carried.

J. C. R. WIGHTMAN,
Secy-Treas.

CANADA AND SPAIN.

The Question of a Treaty Between the two Countries.

His Excellency Senor Arturo de Maroarta, ex-Deputy of the Spanish Cortes, and in the Windsor Hotel last evening pleasantly chatting to a Herald reporter concerning the proposed commercial treaty between Spain and the United States and that between Spain and Canada. The Senor is a brown-bearded, humorous-eyed, vivacious gentleman, and his best years have been spent in trying to bring his country into close commercial relation with the other Powers and urging European statesmen to agree upon a system of international arbitration.

"I attended the recent meeting of the British Association at Montreal," he began, "and read a paper there on the commercial relations of Canada with Spain and her colonies. I proved by statistics that the trade between the countries had increased very largely of late years, in spite of heavy tariffs, and that a fairly framed treaty would be of material benefit. At present the commerce between Spain and Canada is far less than it might be, or ought to be, considering the wants of the two countries, the diversity of their productions, and the short distance they are apart. You must remember also that a good deal of the trade is done indirectly through other countries, especially England and France in Europe, and the United States in America; that the Spanish Canadian commerce has been increasing from 1877 more rapidly than the total trade of the Dominion; that the Spanish Government has not a single prohibition in their tariff, and that Canada has maintained for many years prohibitory duties upon

THE SPANISH WINES; that the alcoholic scale is antagonistic to the development of commerce, contrary to the principle of political economy, antagonistic to the temperance and health of the laboring classes, and iniquitous in regard to the other spirit duties, and that finally the heavy customs duties of Canada, upon molasses, juice, cane and sugar, are against the interests of the sugar-refiners in Canada and against the comfort of all classes of the people. I claim, then, that Spain must diminish her tariff upon some products from Canada, and allow grains, fish, fruits, cattle, meat, coal, butter, cheese, wood, leather and other products to be exported through the entire Spanish territory, and that Canada must allow the wines, spirits, molasses, sugar, fruits, oils, coffee, tobacco, salt and other Spanish products to be imported with all possible facility.

"Let this be done, and let a regular line of steamers be established between Canada, Cuba, and Porto Rico, and the telegraphic and postal communications between the Dominion and the West Indies be improved, and I am convinced that both countries will be fully satisfied."

"Have many objections been raised to any such treaty?" asked the reporter.

"Two difficulties were encountered by Sir Alexander Gait," was the reply, "when, as High Commissioner for Canada he visited Madrid with the object of concluding a commercial treaty—one being a doubt on the part of the Spanish Government as to the right of Canada to negotiate, and the other being the desire of Spain to first revise the customs tariff of Cuba and Porto Rico. Happily the difficulties have been overcome. The Castilian farmers were also opposed to the free admission into Cuba and Porto Rico of wheat and flour from Canada, but their anger has been appeased by the prospects of finding in Canada a market for their dried fruits, wines, and other products."

VIRDEN.

W. J. Kennedy is building a house on the corner of Nelson street and Eighth Avenue.

Mr. W. T. B. Kennedy, of Winnipeg, has been appointed Registrar for the County of Dinnes, in the room of Thos. Norquay resigned.

The McKain elevator is nearing completion, and will probably be ready to receive grain next week.

The Virden Literary Society met in the Methodist church on Friday evening last to organize for the winter's work, when the following officers were elected: President; D. McLean, Sec-Treas., Chas. McLean, Critic; M. Simpson, Assistant Critic; W. J. Kennedy. The election of Vice-President; was postponed until the next meeting. The Society will probably meet every Tuesday evening during the winter.

The 'boys' are very anxious to know when that "free and easy" concert is to come off.

FISHING.

It is stated that the return match between Hanlan and Beech, which was to have been rowed in May next, has been declared off.

Arrangements are progressing favorably for an international park at Niagara Falls.

Moodley the Evangelist is likely to visit Toronto during December.

Twenty masked men boarded an express train at Council Bluffs on Monday, and carried off \$16,000.

A revolutionary out-break is pending in Mexico.

Arrangements for the establishing of an International Park at Niagara are progressing favorably.

Alvin Shoemaker and R. Strong of Port Elgin were drowned on Monday last.

Fourpaugh's famous white elephant has died at Philadelphia, from the effects of a cold.

Mr. Gladstone has informed Sir John Macdonald that it is the Queen's intention to confer on him the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath in recognition of his public service. Sir John Macdonald has been invited to visit the Prince of Wales at Sandringham.

Mr. Mathew Arnold is about to resign his position as Inspector of Schools for the purpose of making an extended tour in America.

The report that the cholera has reached England is denied.

The war between France and China is about terminated.

A bill has been submitted to the German Cauterath providing for a loan of 10,055,030 marks to meet army and navy expenses.

WEATHER RECORDS.

The Co-Operation of the Public Asked to Aid in the Work.

(Winnipeg Free Press, Nov. 14, 1884.)

The importance of a thorough weather service, embracing accurate records of the various occurrences and phenomena, cannot be over-estimated especially regards its benefits to the agricultural population. The Dominion Meteorological Service has for some time past maintained several stations in this Province, the chief of which is the observatory at St. John's College, Winnipeg, but to be of any practical value the service for the province requires to be considerably extended. During the past two years the local Department of Agriculture has been working to this end, especially directing its attention to securing more general observations and records of rain and snow falls. The department has already established and has in operation over fifty rain and snow stations but many more are wanted in order to sufficiently cover the ground. The taking of observations of rain and snow falls is of the most easy character, the instrument being a simple one. The department supplies the instruments and stationary free of charge to the observer, who is only required to make one observation per day, which can be done in a couple of minutes, and at the end of the month send in the record of these observations on the printed form supplied to him for that purpose. No cash remuneration is given to observers but they are sent all the printed publications of the Department, and many will, no doubt be found willing to aid in this important work of the Department's work. An observer is now required in each of the following townships:—

Range 1 west, townships 2, 8, 14, 17, 20.
Range 4 west, townships 2, 8, 11, 17, 20.
Range 7 west, townships 2, 7, 13, 14, 17, 20.
Range 10 west, townships 2, 5, 8, 11, 14.
Range 13 west, townships 2, 5, 8, 11, 17.
Range 16 west, townships 5, 11.
Range 19 west, townships 8, 12, 14.
Range 22 west, townships 5, 14.
Range 25 west, townships 5, 11, 14, 20.

Range 38 west, townships 5, 8, 11, 14.

Range 3 east, townships 2, 4, 14.

Range 6 east, townships 2, 5, 11, 14.

Range 9 east, townships 2, 5, 8, 11, 14, 17, 20.

Persons willing to act as observers are requested to communicate with the Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg, stating their christian and surnames in full and the numbers of the sections, townships and ranges on which they reside.

THE SKEET OUT.

The secret of success of Burlock Blood Bitters is that it acts upon the bowels, the liver, the kidneys, the skin and the blood; removing obstructions and imparting health and vigor.

KING OF WALL STREET

A Long Race to Get Even with the Game.

An Experience which Illustrated the Inquisition's Tortures—Victory at Last—A Glorious Victory Four Years' Time.

(New York Sun.)

The title of "King of Wall Street" was conferred upon me in the sumptuous office of a broker in the street at the close of the last presidential campaign. The broker had struck off Ladd's time, 2:15 p. m., and the stock quotations which followed carried me up to a point that, after a long summer's hard work, and repeated nightmares of utter ruin, made me even with the Wall Street game. When a certain stock touched a certain eighth, my elaborate calculations demonstrated that I would be just where I started in the previous May, and that if I sold out I could leave Wall Street even.

BETWEEN THE WHEELS.

How I had longed for that moment no one could tell. I was short of one stock that was sailing up like a balloon, and I was sure of another that was dropping like lead. The genius that turned the wheel of fortune seemed to be doing double duty, and I was caught between the wheels, with my feet bound to one and my hands to the other. Every time the little wheel of fate was around I got an extra wrench. To add to the pleasures of existence, the put-on-sellers would bring in the most delicate bits of gossip, indicating that the stock was going to put my short stock up higher than it had ever been before, and that my long stock was going to the how-woes, where it would only have a speculative value. The meant that the stock I thought was going too high at 90, Jay Gould thought cheap at 105; and the coal shares, that seemed to be below their intrinsic value at 47, were doomed to sink to 10 or thereabouts, to land a sickly toadstool existence.

LIKE GRIM DEATH.

Kind friends gathered around me one gloomy afternoon and advised me earnestly to close out just where I was, to know all that I had put up as margins, and to give my note to the broker for half as much more, and some agitators other day to try my luck. I concluded that I was a member of a congress of fools. Limp and sickly as I was, I felt enough self-confidence to resist acting upon the advice. I had seen one green marginer in those treacherous seas yield graciously to such advice, and had afterward noted how, when he got out and settled his home, his stocks bettered and soon reached a point where he could have saved himself. Thus I had heard the kind friends who had induced him to sponge off the state, to try again some other day, cackle over his foolishness in running away at the first sign of trouble. Had it not been for this experience I verily believe that I would have been mortgaged to-day to the Wall Street broker. The kind friends meant no harm. In the excitement of speculation, advice in grave money matters is the cheapest thing in Wall Street. It is idle interest to the game and costs nothing.

So I held on like grim death to a doctored colored person. I was on duty by the ticker five hours a day, watching for the combination of figures that was to land me high and dry. Sometimes the long stock would advance, and then relapse again, while the short stock seemed to be the healthiest thing on the list. By and by the skies cleared, and I seemed to be on the home stretch. In the crucible of Wall Street speculation I had lost all appetite for games, and my ruling passion was to get even. The long stock branched up, the short stock weakened, and if these happy conditions could be chained into continuance I would be victor.

EVEN AT LAST.

The odds were against me. Nothing but in Wall Street like misfortune. A happy thought struck me. It was to change my steeds and mount afresh. Overboard went the long stock at 20—overboard went the short at 105. I mounted Erie and U. P. stock on Nov. 14, 1880. I dashed under the wire. I was exactly even. Instantly I closed my account, and, with a certain check for my margin and my statement of accounts in hand, I called together the kind friends whose well-meant advice I had rejected and it flashed upon me and I addressed them as follows:

"FELLOW SPECULATORS. I am about to say farewell to this street forever. You have been my constant companions for six months. I owe my success to going against your judgment. For your uniform consideration in advising me against my best interest, I thank you to the bottom of my heart. I shall always endeavor to act against your advice and I detect by your glances your disapproval of my determination to close out at that time. I wish to inform you that hereafter you will miss me from my usual lair. If you will become my guests for a few moments we will drink to the weary veterans who continue to dip in the golden sea." (Applause.)

CROWNED KING.

The old-time speculator, whose fate of twenty years ago filled the newspapers with that no man ever got rid of the fascination of Wall Street speculation, and that for as he believed no man ever would. With a gleam of humor in his eye, he took my state glances of account and folded it into a crown. Then he placed the certified check upon it, that it danced like a white plume, and placing the paper coronet on my brow, he said: "crown thee king of Wall Street."

Just then the broker came out with his hand full of slips containing memoranda of sales and purchases. "What's the sum?" he asked.

"Here is a man who is even," said the old-time speculator, "and we have crowned the king of Wall Street."

Four years have passed, and I still reign in my business. The other day I went down to look at my hunting ground in the last presidential campaign where I won a certified check as the white plume of victory. I could scarcely believe my eyes.

The stocks which will always seem dear to me, because they made me even with the game, were down one forty points and the other nearly 100 points. They had lost there had been a shrinkage on the scale of over \$1,400,000,000.

Brandon Weekly Mail.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1884.

THAT PRINTING BUSINESS.

Our virtuous neighbor on 12th St. has gone deep into the sulks because the city council has seen fit to treat the Mail, in patronage, as it has its own important self. There were no wars last year when the council of that time paid it \$1,513.88 for work, a considerable portion of which will not be required for two years to come, while the Mail was but off with \$476; but now when the city fathers seem fit to recognize something like an equality, there is loud groaning in those quarters. An account paid the Mail last week appears to have been the last straw, and its virtuous back is now in pain. As most of our readers are aware, the work was tendered for this year—the first year in which tenders were considered necessary, and the result of that tendering has occasioned the loud lamentations of Jeremiah.

The virtuous print says that in the first instance it gave no tender for advertising, as none was asked for, and that it quoted for printing alone, while its tender now in the clerk's possession, open to the inspection of any one, specifies advertising at 4 and 3 cents per line, the Mail at the same time quoting 4½ and 2½. At the same time, the committee of the Council estimated that the figures of the Sun for the year's work were 50 cents in the aggregate lower than those of the Mail. The nearest advice must see that taking the more lower advertising rates of the Mail into account, had the work been let indivisibly, as should have been done, the contract would have been awarded to the Mail. At that time, however, the committee saw they had omitted some items in the specifications, and to save themselves from the suspicion of favoritism they asked for new tenders, and on receiving them the work was awarded to the Sun. We are now told that the advertising rates quoted for the Daily Sun, but, as in our previous reference, the tender does not say so, it leaves the evidence on the one side and the Sun on the other, as is the case with the present entire record. Its editor would, however, have the public believe he tendered for the space of one publication when he intended to use that of another, as the public had every right to believe the city daily that thing of beauty was to be a good provider.

The print now says, but appears the Finance Committee recommended that the advertising be given to both papers in case they would do it at the Mail's figures, and that it must be shown that the Sun was never advised of this. This is the essence of simplicity. It had its reporter at the meeting at which the matter was disposed of, that gentleman assures us he took down the full substance of the report including the rates of advertising fixed by the Council, but that no reference to these figures appeared in the paper in print. The western Moses claimed the figures from the report, the way he himself would know nothing of it in print, and then he was "never advised" of the Council's decision. This turn it as you will, is a shrewd truth, a very dark statement by a white man. With this knowledge of the Council's decision, and after tendering at 4 and 3 cents for advertisements, the moral publication sent in bills at 12 and 8 cents, and the Council cut them down from time to time to the figures they decided on, 4½ and 2½, and though weeks and months passed in the game of shuttlecock and battle-door, the Sun man never sent over to enquire the cause of the reductions, nor did he ask an explanation at any of the numerous occasions on which he went for his cheques before the clerk had time to make

them out. He took salary cheques for reduced accounts and yet he knew nothing of the Council's resolution—he remained still as ignorant of it as he was when citing the reference to it from his reporter's notes and this blessed ignorance forced his equitable plea for more flesh. We are told that when the dispute was referred to the city solicitor "here recommended the payment of the accounts as sent in" while the letters referring to it show nothing of the kind. They say that if the Sun man was not aware of the Council's rates (and of course he was not after striking them out of his own report) and had not consented to take less than his own figures, he could collect them. Be it here observed that in addition to the explanation, he tendered at 6 and 3, and his amended tender that in no way interfered with his advertising quotations, as it made no reference them, and now he claims to have never consented to accept less than his full rates, 12 and 8, and the Council to fill some of the orders upon it, thought it best to pay the difference.

The Mail was a silent spectator to this maneuvering, and when it saw 12 and 8 cents paid the Sun, it asked for the same rates and the Council paid them, and for this they have incurred the never-to-be-up-peace displeasure of the organ.

It is true that the Mail did send in two or three bills at 4½ and 2½, but it was only because it believed no more was being paid its neighbor; but when it learned 12 and 8 were being paid the organ of rectitude it asked for the same and very properly received them. If then, such a payment was "a bad purpose" the representative of honesty paved the way, and must with every fair-thinking mind bear the responsibility.

It may be that the frequent visits of orders, garnishees and the like to the Council in favor of our neighbor, induced "your honorable body" to take the most charitable interpretation of the solicitor's opinion but that is no reason it should object to justice being done another. We did precisely the same work done by our neighbor and we received precisely the same payment for it and nothing more, but the whole sin appears to be in reducing the entire printing this year to less than \$500 against the \$2,676 of last year, of which the Sun received fully two-thirds. For this and this alone the same dust has to be stirred up this year that was successful in beating three-fourths of its candidates last elections. Fire away gentlemen, and you will be able to count your chickens after the subsidence of your interested smoke.

As the position of the Mail on the Southern Railway project may be fully understood we deem a few words of explanation in place, at the outset. The British North America Act gives to provinces the right to construct railways wholly within their own limits, operation being implied in construction. As it is intended to operate the Rock Lake, Souris Valley and Brandon road across the boundary, it falls within the class where ratification belongs to the Federal Government only and those who have read the C.P.R. contract carefully must be aware the hands of the Federal Government are fully tied, effectually preventing them from authorizing any such construction, without a modification of the contract. We believe, however, that such a modification was made at the grant of the twenty-two millions loan a year ago, and on this account we favor the proposition of this scheme to the country's interest. It has been a matter of contrast was not so good it should have been, as a favorable opportunity was offered, and the interest of the country called for it. We are not at all disposed to prefer American lines or even American connections, as the proper outlet for Manitoba products and the proper inlet for our requirements is through Canadian Territory; but the country wants further facilities or its growth will be retarded, and if the C.P.R. will not, or cannot, give them, the Government should see they do not stand in the way of those who will. The Government was in every way bound to see the C.P.R. project fully completed; but with the last spike driven as it will be in a year from

now, the Government's obligation fully ceases—the interests of the C.P.R. then are no more than those of any other railway. Despite all croakers may say to the contrary, this country has the natural capabilities to become a no. 1 province and the Government ought to see that no impediment is allowed to stand in the way.

The Toronto Globe will have it that the Hon. John A. Macdonald has sacrificed "his province" for "the country" because he is a "Patriot" reporter "rail matters in dispute between the Local and Dominion Governments have been satisfactorily adjusted." It is just possible that Mr. Macdonald has sold the interests of the province again as he has done before, and now consented to make a compromise, which will be sufficient to run on smoothly for a short time longer, but of the bill of rights he so boldly flaunted to the face of the country a year ago, but it is not for party interests, as he never knew that they were separated from his personal exigencies. To say that the man has not been Grit and Tory, Tory and Grit with every change of Government at Ottawa is certainly paying but little attention to the force of facts. It is almost certainly he has sold out, however, and that notwithstanding his pledges of a Redistribution of seats before the next general election, he will dissolve on his new proposition from the Federal Government, and go to the polls with the constituencies as they are. Mass meetings ought to be held at once in every corner of the country demanding the passage of such a Bill which of course may be inoperative until an appeal to the people is made.

The Grits of this country never tire of condemning the Land Laws of Manitoba in contrast with those of Dakota, though in both instances the lands are held by the Central Governments. In Manitoba, however, a young man may homestead at 18, but he cannot in Dakota before he is 21. In this country he may take up 160 acres and pre-empt 160 more, and take a third quarter section under the tree planting system while in Dakota unless he is a discharged soldier he may take only 80 acres within the railway limit and pre-empt 80 more. If he wants to homestead 160 acres he must go more than 20 miles from a railway. In Manitoba, he can homestead a second time, but in Dakota he cannot do so. In this country the Local Government is sustained from Dominion sources, and in Dakota the entire revenue is made by local taxation. These are some of the advantages of American citizenship.

Last year, when the Farmers' Union was in the zenith of its glory no denunciation of the Dominion Government was too strong, because for a local reason wheat was for a time, worth 7 cents more per bushel at St. Vincent than it was at Emerson. At present, however, the tables are turned and the article is worth more on the Manitoba side than it is on the American, but we hear the F. U. saying nothing about it. Silence and noise are always the order except in the ratio of Grit exigencies.

A PAINFUL FORTUNE.

A man, who was afflicted with a painful condition of the blood, was cured by the use of the Blood Bitters.

FOUR READERS.

If you suffer from headache, dizziness, backache, rheumatism, or any of the blood, try the Blood Bitters. It is a guaranteed cure for all irregularities of blood, liver and kidneys.

COMPELLED TO YIELD.

Obstinate skin diseases, humors of the blood, eruptions and all sores are cured by the Blood Bitters. It is a guaranteed cure for all irregularities of blood, liver and kidneys.

A HUMAN BAROMETER.

The man with rheumatism can feel the approach of bad weather in his aching joints. Hoggard's Yellow Oil cures rheumatism, aches, pains and injuries.

AFTER TWENTY-THREE YEARS SUFFERING.

Rev. Wm. Stuart of Warton, was cured of scrofulous abscess that seventeen doctors could not cure. Burdock Blood Bitters was the only successful remedy. It cures all impurities of the blood.

NOTICE

—TO—

SUBSCRIBERS.

As we are resolved on getting the subscription list of the MAIL pre-paid as far as possible, as is the custom in all well-regulated offices, we make the following propositions: From those who took the paper from the First January of February, 1883, and have paid nothing since, we will

ACCEPT \$5

—AND—

GIVE A CLEAR RECEIPT

p to January, 1886, that is, receipt all arrears, and pay one year in advance.

From those who commenced in September, 1883, the first under present management and have since paid nothing, we will

ACCEPT \$3.50

in full to January, 1886, that is, receipt all arrears, and pay one year in advance; and from those who paid the present proprietors one year, and whose term has now expired some weeks since, we will accept \$3, and receipt until January, 1886. In the course of two or three weeks we will have such improvements completed in the paper as to make it one of the first in the Province, and every way worthy of the patronage of all independent-minded readers. As we intend to have no arrears in our books after the first of December, all uncollected subscriptions at that time will be placed in our subscribers' hands for collection. We have to pay wages every week, paper, ink, rent, etc., every month, and we know of no reason why we should be asked to give a year's credit or more. These terms will be strictly enforced.

C. CLIFFE.

Publisher

A Maiden Fair.

CHAPTER III.
AT THE GATE.

He had been in a dream during the last ten minutes of his stay in the captain's room. He was in a dream now that he got out into the fresh air. Cargill going with them—Cargill had been at the cottage just before him—why, then it was all settled and there was no hope for him.

What friend, then, had prompted him to say he would be pilot of the Mermaid on this voyage? Why should he be with them when it would be only to intensify his sense of loss and hate, and—maybe, crime? He should have said, No, no, no!—and he had said "yes" for the very reason which should have compelled him to say no.

It was not yet too late. He could find some excuse: he could feign illness—he could drown himself. Anything rather than go on board that vessel and see them together, knowing the man to be so unworthy. He did believe that if he had thought Cargill an honest man he could have said good-bye in sad recognition to the inevitable; he could have stored them safely into port with no chagrin, but only sorrow in his heart.

As it was—he must escape from the engagement. He could not answer for himself if he fulfilled it.

As he was mechanically opening the gate his arm was grasped by a friendly hand.

"Stop a minute, Mr. Ross, I have been noticing that you are not well, can we do anything for you?"

Not well! What a poor thing was it, then, that the wreck of hope and future should come to be a mere question of "can we do anything for you?" So much medicine—so much fresh air—and lo, hope is restored and the future is as bright as ever. That is the current mood—and a happy one—but to the homely nature of a man like Ross it brought no balm. He had ventured his all in a single boat and it had sunk.

He turned and saw Annie, the bright sympathetic eyes full upon him. Like most men deeply in love he was most shy of the being he most loved. So he answered most ungraciously.

"That is true—I am not well; but thank you for coming to give a kind word to me."

"I am very glad to have given you any comfort. I doubt you have been overtaxing yourself to day."

He rested on the gate. The sweet voice was echoing in his brain and he listened. Then speaking to the voice he breathed the name, "Annie."

"Will you let me speak to you?" he said, quietly now that he could scarcely realize himself that he had been a moment in dreamland.

"It will do you any good, to be sure I will," she answered with an endeavor to speak quite frankly and easily; but the voice faltered a little.

"Anything I like?"

"Of course."

The permission granted he appeared to find difficulty in taking advantage of it. So there was a pause, and the outcome of it was—

"I'm a stupid gawk."

But ridiculous as the expression might be to other ears they were not so to those of Annie Murray, and she asked tremulously.

"What for?"

"Because I care more for you than for anybody or anything else, and—I have been aye feared to tell you. Now it is useless telling you."

He spoke almost fiercely as in the throes of a strong man's agony; but with the evident effort to restrain his passion.

"You are not to speak any more," she said, drawing a long breath; "you are to listen to me. You are young, you can go where you will and find friends to comfort and cheer you—"

"So it is said of all men," he muttered.

"My father is an old man," she went on, "and has only me as his constant friend and companion. Well, can you think of it? I said to myself long ago that I would never leave him until he sent me away. Well, can you think of it? The only time that I wished I might leave him was—"

But there the blood came rushing to her face and a startled expression appeared in her eyes as if she had caught herself in the commission of some crime, and she became silent. She, who had been calm in the midst of a storm, trembled.

"Well?" he asked, surprised by her sudden stop and looking into her face for an explanation.

"Well," she said, softly—an entire change of tone and manner—"there's

nothing more to say except I am glad you are to be the pilot of the Mermaid on her next trip."

He took her hand gently and for a moment each looked into the other's eyes. Then:

"Now it is my turn to ask you to listen to me," he said slowly. "Whilst I was coming down the path, I made up my mind that I would not go. You shall decide me. Is Cargill going by your wish?"

"No."

"Do you wish me to go?"

"I do—because father wishes it."

She added the latter words quickly as if fearing that he should misunderstand the import of her wish; and again they looked into each other's eyes in silence.

"Very well," he said, "I will go."

And then they said good-bye. The understanding between them was complete, although no word of compact had been spoken. She was to be faithful to her father, and was to wait until the father spoke.

Wait!—ay, he would wait all his life. And he had no doubt that after this trip of the Mermaid, a little conversation with Captain Duncan would enable him to arrange matters satisfactorily. With that conviction he went merrily on his way.

CHAPTER IV.
A DUTIFUL SON.

The original part of the village consists of two rows of buildings forming a narrow. The buildings have two flats; the upper one is approached by a staircase with a thick wooden railing outside the wall, and the landings of these "outside stairs" form the rear-rooms of the fishwives from which they harangue their gossip.

Poles jut out from windows carrying ropes to form a triangle, and on these hang men and women's clothes to dry. On the stairs are broad-banished women gossiping to others below, on either side or across the way. Beneath the stairs are others prepping bait, mending nets or clothes and also gossiping.

At the foot of one of these stairs is Dick Baxter. To him approaches a big, lumpy man, jauntily. He is dressed in the latest fashion of tailoring, has a large signet ring on the third finger of his left hand, and carries a slim umbrella in his right, which makes his own figure the more conspicuous. He is evidently conscious that such a dandy is out of his element in this place. He is rendered still more conscious of it by the salutation of Dick Baxter.

"Well, Jeems, you are a grand sight, but you might have come sooner, for your mither's in a great way about you."

"Thank you, Mister Baxter."

"That's as saukle as to say that I tough to call you Mister Cargill," said Dick, pityingly. "Na, na, lad, die, I canna do that. I hae kent ye since ye were a bairn running bare-foot here in the Row, and ye maun just thole me saying saying Jeems to the end."

Before Dick had finished his observation, the gentleman had ascended the staircase and entered the dwelling at the top. There he was saluted by an elderly cry:

"Ye hae come at last, ye deavil's buckie. What's kept ye? Wait or I get up and I'll learn ye manners. Did I no say that ye was to be here at twa o'clock and noo it's four?"

This came from an old woman who was seated in an old-fashioned arm-chair. She wore a high white "mutch," which rendered her shrivelled features and shrunken eyes the more marked; and the passion on the face at this moment made it appear more haggard than it naturally was.

The lumpy dandy was not all disturbed. His mother, Bell Cargill, had been paralyzed in her lower limbs for ten years past; and although she was always expecting to recover and making her arrangements for that event, it had not yet come to pass. She was constantly telling her neighbors what she would do when she "got up," and they kindly humored her hope, and the hope sustained her. She had been one of the briskest and strongest of the fishwives, and by a singular business-tact had been successful to a degree almost beyond precedent. Although living in this poor dwelling, surrounded by her creels and fishing-tackle—it was her humor to have all she relies of her trade about her—the possessed a considerable fortune, the result of her own energy and industry. Bawbees had grown into shillings in her hands, and shillings into pounds. Then, whilst she still carried her creel, she had started a small fish-shop in the High Street, Edinburgh, and out of that had grown two large fishmongery establishments, one at the West End, and the other in the main thoroughfare leading to Newington. She had been careful in the selection of her managers, and she had prospered.

She had once said—but she never repeated it—that the only mistake she had ever made was in getting married; and the only good her man had ever done her was in "deeing sune." But he had left her with a son as useless as himself.

Notwithstanding all her prosperity, she clung to the abode in which she had been brought up, and out of which she had reaped everything. Her son, however, had different ideas.

"You see, mother, I was detained by—"

Can ye no speak your native tongue, you idiot? What's the use o' puttin' on your fine airs wi' me?" cried Coll, irately.

"I really thought that I was speaking my native tongue as far as I knew it, mother, but if there is any other form which will please you better I shall be happy to adopt it," he answered, taking a chair and seating himself on it carefully, as if he feared that it might break under him.

The old woman eyed him all over, and the twinkling of her eyes showed that she had a secret pleasure in his grand appearance, although she maintained her querulous manner.

"Weel, ye hae a guid Scotch tongue in your head if you would only mak' use o' it; but you'll de naething useful." You just spend, and spend, and spend."

"If you would allow me," he said, in a lazy way, "I am quite willing to take the management of the business—"

"Catch me lettin' ye do that. I gied ye a tether o' three months, and if I had gien ye three mair there wouldna hae been ae penny to clink agin anither left us."

"Very well," he said, shrugging his heavy shoulders, "I am content. Only don't blame me."

"No blame you, ye lazy loon! Oh, wait till I get up; and it'll no be lang noo or that. No blame you! If ye had been half a man ye would hae been the greatest fish merchant in the kinty by this time."

"But I don't want to be a fishmonger," he said, as before, folding his hands on his paunch.

"Fish merchant, I said, and mair shame to ye! Is it no the grandest trade in the world. Can ye no think o' what it means—men's lives gien to feed the living? And can ye no think what it has been to you? Whaur would your benny claes cam frae and your rings, and your watches and your breast-plins if it hadna been for the fish?"

A PLANT OF PURE VIRTUE.

Is the common and well-known Burdock. It is one of the best blood purifiers and kidney regulators in the vegetable world, and the compound known as Burdock Brood Bitters possesses wonderful power in diseases of the blood, liver, kidneys and stomach.

"ROUGH ON BATH."

Cleans out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers, 15c. Druggists.

"THIN PEOPLE."

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual Debility. \$1.

"ROUGH ON AIN'" for Cuts, sores, cramps, diarrhoea; external yaws, rashes, pains, sprains, headache, neuralgia, rheumatism. For man or beast. 20 and 50c.

If you are failing; broken, worn out and nervous, use "Wells' Health Renewer." \$1. Druggists.

"BUCHU-PALMA" Quick, complete cure, all Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases, scalding, Irritation, Stone, Gravel, Catarrh of the bladder. \$1 Druggists.

"ROUGH ON CORNS." Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." 15c. Quick complete cure. Hard or soft corns, warts, bunions.

HEART PAINS.

Palpitation, Dropsical Swellings, Dizziness, Indigestion, Headache, Sleeplessness cured by "Wells' Health Renewer."

AGOOD TEST.

For over sixteen years G. M. Everett, has sold Haggard's Pectoral Balsam, and its sales are steadily increasing. It cures coughs, colds and all lung complaints, is pleasant to take and always reliable.

USEFUL TO KNOW.

Everyone should know that Haggard's Yellow Ointment will give prompt relief applied externally, and stop any pain; and taken internally cures colds, asthma, croup, sore throat and inflammatory complaints.

A New Broom Sweeps Clean

and a new house always does its best to please. The subscribers are now in the field as practical workmen for popular support. They keep in addition to a well selected stock of the best

Imported Goods

a choice collection of

Boots & Shoes

of every pattern of their own manufacture, for Ladies Gentlemen and Children. Custom work a specialty and repairing promptly attended to.

ZINK BROS.,

Next to Smart's Hardware Store, Rensselaer Avenue, Brandon.

NOTICE

—TO—

SUBSCRIBERS.

As we are resolved on getting the subscription list of the AIL, pre-paid as far as possible, as is the custom in all well-regulated offices, we make the following propositions: From those who took the paper from the First January or February, 1883, and have paid nothing since, we will

ACCEPT \$5

—AND—

GIVE A CLEAR RECEIPT

p to January, 1886, that is, receipt all arrears, and pay one year in advance.

From those who commenced in September, 1883, the first under present management and have since paid nothing, we will

ACCEPT \$3.50

in full to January, 1886, that is, receipt all arrears, and pay one year and balance of this in advance; and from those who paid the present proprietor one year, and whose term has now expired some weeks since, we will accept \$2, and receipt until January, 1886. In the course of two or three weeks we will have such improvements completed in the paper as to make it one of the First in the Province, and every way worthy of the patronage of all independent-minded readers. As we intend to have no arrears in our books after the First of December, all uncollected subscriptions at that time will be placed in our subscribers' hands for collection. We have to pay wages every week, paper, ink, rent, etc., every month, and we know of no reason why we should be asked to give a year's credit or more. These terms will be strictly enforced.

C. CLIFFE.

Publisher

SPECIMENS FROM THE EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

Produce and Minerals From All Parts of the Northwest.

An opportunity is afforded to-day for citizens of Toronto and the vicinity, to inspect the products of the great Northwest, by paying a visit to the Canadian Pacific exhibition car which is now at the City Hall Station. A reporter for the Globe saw the car yesterday while en route from Woodbridge and other stations on the Toronto Grey & Bruce R. R., where it has been shown to admiring crowds for some days past.

The exhibition is divided into two portions, one of which consists of products of the ten experimental farms which were started on the alkali lands to show that they were capable of producing good crops and the other half of those of the Northwest generally. A mere cursory glance at the exhibit shows that the Northwest is capable of producing prolific crops of the very best quality. The grain from the experimental farms is hard and heavy, and the average yield during the past season was a little over 2½ bushels to the acre, each measured bushel weighing a little over 62 pounds on the average. The farm at Ferris, however, yielded over 50 bushels, weighing 62½ pounds. The time from seed-time to harvest was only a few days more than four months. Some exceedingly fine barley is exhibited, the color and weight of which compare most favorably with that grown in other places, and gave an average yield of 23½ bushels on all the farms. Oats averaged 44½ bushels, of about 40 pounds to the bushel, on the farms while the yield of peas was 12½ bushels to the acre and was exceedingly fine in quality. Splendid samples of all these grains are shown in the car, labelled and placed under the special exhibit of the farm where they were raised. The straw is long, clean, and straight, and valuable in itself.

The exhibit of vegetables includes some excellent potatoes, weighing from 1½ to 2½ pounds each, and placed alongside of enormous cabbages, cauliflowers, squashes, citrons, tomatoes, turnips, mangolds and other garden produce. Among the other special features are specimens of the soil on the experimental farms, each specimen showing the soil to a depth of some two feet, and all consist of a rich black loam. The land from which these specimens were taken was only broken about thirteen months ago, and the crops from which the specimens have been taken are the first ever grown on the lands.

PRAIRIE PROVINCE PARAGRAPHS.

Clut for the Mail and Never Stale.

A flour famine is threatened at Prince Albert.

Tickets from Winnipeg to New Orleans, good for 40 days are selling for \$50.00.

Thos Dalzell, of High Bluff, reports a yield of 70 bushels of wheat per acre.

The last boat of the season is expected to leave Port Arthur on the 25th inst.

Winnipeg has borrowed \$125,000 from the bank of Montreal on the security of this year's taxes.

From four to eight cents more is being paid for wheat in Manitoba than in Dakota.

The block in Winnipeg occupied by Hingston Smith & Co., was galled by fire on Saturday.

Mr. Wm. Brown, assistant superintendent of the C.P.R., has resigned his position with that company, and leaves for Chicago on December 1st to take charge of the general freight department of the Chicago & Atlantic line of the Erie Road.

Mr. Begg, C. P. R. emigration agent in England, has received the following letter from the joint secretaries of the Intercolonial Health Exhibition at South Kensington:—

"We are instructed to inform you that the jury commission acting on the report of the international jury appointed by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, the president of the exhibition, have awarded you a diploma of honor for good products."

This refers to the exhibit of Manitoba produce which Mr. Begg placed at the Health Exhibition during the past summer.

IT SHOULD BE REMOVED.

If the lungs are obstructed by phlegm, caused by cold, do not wrack them by coughing, when the cough and soreness can be cured by Hagedorn's Pectoral Balsam, the reliable throat and lung healer.

WANTED,

Wing to the day, in families, by a first-class dressmaker, recently from Ontario.

MISS NICKO L. SCOTT, City, Man.

BABY

Can be kept quiet and comfortable by wearing around its little neck one of NORMAN'S ELECTRIC TETHERING NECKLACES. They are better than all the Soothing Syrup in Christendom. They give no shocks and are comfortable. Price 50 cents. Sold by all druggists. Ask for them and take no other.

Farm For Sale or Rent,

BEING North half Section 31, Township 11 R. Range 22. Through this is a running stream and no other water on the farm. Plenty of wood for building, fencing and fire for a lifetime. There is One Hundred (100) acres and back of ready for spring crop. A good granary 21 x 16. No better wheat land in Manitoba. It is a very desirable farm, and will be sold cheap, or exchanged for landed property in Brandon.

WILSON & CARRICK.

GENERAL.

Blacksmiths and Jobbers

West Side NINTH Street.

Between Rosser and Princess Avenues.

BEST HORSE SHOERS IN THE CITY.

Repairing of All Kinds DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

Gentlemen, give us a call.

WILSON & CARRICK.

N. B.—Wood work done with neatness and dispatch.

HELLYAR BROS.

FIRE, LIFE

AND MARINE

INSURANCE AGENTS.

CUSTOMS BROKERS,

Money to Loan

on homesteads and all good farm and improved property. Patents secured and Pre-emptions paid.

OFFICE: ROSSER AVE.,

Near 6th Street.

A. B. HELLYAR. W. H. HELLYAR.

Solely

VITAL QUESTIONS.

Ask the most eminent physician. Of any school, what is the best thing in the world for quieting and allaying all irritation of the nerves and curing all forms of nervous complaints, giving natural, childlike and refreshing sleep always? And they will answer you unhesitatingly "Some form of Hypnotic."

CHAPTER I.

Ask any or all of the most eminent physicians: "What is the best and only remedy that can be relied on to cure all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs; such as Bright's disease, diabetes, retention or inability to retain urine, and all the diseases or ailments peculiar to Women?"

Ask the same physician:

"What is the most reliable and sure cure for all liver diseases or dyspepsia; constipation, indigestion, biliousness, malaria, fever, ague, &c., and they will tell you:

"Maudslo's or Dan'son's!"

Hence, when these remedies are combined with others equally valuable.

And compounded into Mop Bitters, such a wonderful and mysterious curative power is developed, which is so varied in its operations that no disease or ill health can possibly exist or resist its power, and yet it is

Harmless for the most frail woman, weakest invalid or smallest child to use.

CHAPTER II.

"Patients."

"Almost dead or nearly dying."

For years, and given up by physicians of Bright's and other kidney diseases, liver complaints, severe coughs, called consumption, have been cured.

Hence, some nearly crazy!!!

From agony of neuralgia, nervousness, wakefulness and other diseases peculiar to women.

People drawn out of shape by excruciating pains of rheumatism, inflammatory and chronic, or suffering from scurvy.

Erysipelas.

Salt rheum, blood poisoning, dyspepsia, indigestion and in fact almost all diseases trail.

Nature is here to be helped.

Have been cured by Mop Bitters, proof of which can be found in every neighborhood in the known world.

Some coming without a touch of hope, and others with a touch of hope, and others with a touch of hope.

BIBLE COMPETITION.

The publisher of the popular humorous work entitled "Our Joshua as a Reporter," anxious to dispose of the limited number of copies on hand has offered a special inducement. The person sending the first correct answer to the following Bible question before the 15th Jan., 1885, will receive TEN DOLLARS IN GOLD.

The persons receiving the next five correct answers, ONE DOLLAR each; and the five persons sending the last correct answers ONE DOLLAR each; in all eleven rewards.

Each person competing must enclose twenty-five cents with their answer and will receive by return mail a copy of "Our Joshua as a Reporter," a humorous work of 160 pages of which the Provincial and United States press have spoken most favorably. Name the paper.

QUESTION.—Multiply the number of elders that John saw in his revelation by the number of years Satan was bound, divide by the number of gates in the New Jerusalem, add the number of shekels of silver taken by Achan from Jericho, subtract the number of false prophets killed on Mount Carmel, divide by the number of Moses' sons, and subtract Eli's age at his death.

The correct answer and names of successful competitors will be published in the NEW BRUNSWICK REPORTER a copy of which will be forwarded.

Address—

HERMAN H. PITTS,

Manager "N. B. Reporter,"

P. O. Box 209, Fredericton, N. B.

Royal Stage Route,

—BRANDON, MINOTA AND ANTIER,—

Leaves Royal Hotel, Brandon, Friday at 8 a.m., via Berensford, Souris, Minota, Melgund, Napinka, arriving at Minota Saturday at 5 p.m. Leaves Minota Monday at 7 a.m., for Antier, via Sourisford, connecting at Butterfield with stage for Winlaw and Workman, arrives at Antier at 2 p.m. returning, leaves Antier as follows:—1 a.m. Tuesday: Minota, at 7 a.m. Wednesday; Souris, at 9 a.m. Thursday, arrives at Brandon on Thursday at 2 p.m. Express parcels carried at moderate rates. Part of looking for homesteads or land should take up over this line which runs 120 miles S.W. from Brandon, through the celebrated Souris River District, the garden of South Manitoba. For further information enquire at the office of Royal Hotel, Brandon, or by correspondence addressed to the undersigned. Excellent accommodation at all stopping places along the line at very low rates. Return tickets good for 15 days at reduced rates. K. P. SNIDER, Prop., Minota, 4,420, Man. Oct. 11, 1884.

A CARD.

MR S. S. PHILLIPS has Leased the Shop formerly occupied by McDougall & McPherson, on 10th Street, adjoining Hughes and Patrick's Lumber Yard, where he intend to carry on a General Jobbing Business, as

CARPENTER, JOINER, and MILLWRIGHT,

And solicits a share of Public Patronage. Work done with neatness and dispatch.

From Produce taken for Work at liberal prices.

Brandon, Nov. 12th, 1884.

For Sale or to Rent,

SOUTH half Section 22, tp. 7, range 17, west, being 230 acres close to Sourisburg. Good buildings, and 40 acres broken and fenced. A careful responsible party can have a favorable lease for a term of years. Possession immediately.

Address, W. HIGGINS & CO.

Oct. 2nd, 1 m. Winnipeg.

FINE JOB PRINTING

Executed at the Mail Office.

Municipal Work

A SPECIALTY.

Canadian Pacific Railway.

Western Division.

TRAIN SERVICE.

CHANGE TIME

On and after June 17, 1885, trains will move as follows:

Going West.

1:30 a.m. Leave Winnipeg Arrive 6:30 p.m.

2:00 a.m. Portage la Prairie 4:00 p.m.

1:35 p.m. Brandon 1:00 p.m.

9:00 p.m. Broadview 5:00 a.m.

2:25 a.m. Regina 11:05 p.m.

5:0 a.m. Moose Jaw 8:30 p.m.

2:00 p.m. Swift Current 12:30 p.m.

3:15 p.m. Maple Creek 5:25 a.m.

1:35 a.m. Arrive Medicine Hat Leave 12:30 p.m.

Going South.

7:55 a.m. Winnipeg 6:55 a.m. 7:00 p.m.

10:35 a.m. 10:10 p.m. Emerson 4:05 a.m. 4:40 p.m.

10:50 a.m. 10:30 p.m. St. Vincent 3:45 a.m. 4:20 p.m.

Going North.

18:15 a.m. Leave Winnipeg Arrive 8:00 p.m.

1:45 a.m. Morris 4:00 p.m.

1:30 p.m. Gretna 2:10 p.m.

4:30 p.m. Arrive Manitoba City Leave 8:30 a.m.

8:35 a.m. Leave Winnipeg Arrive 4:10 p.m.

9:35 a.m. Stony Mountain 2:10 p.m.

10:00 a.m. Arrive Stonewall Leave 2:30 p.m.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Magnificent Palace Sleeping Cars will be run on all through passenger trains between Winnipeg and Edmonton and Winnipeg and Port Arthur.

Trains move on Winnipeg time.

JOHN M. EGAN, W. C. VAN HORNE,

Gen. Superintendent, Gen. Manager.

WM. HARDY, Asst. Traffic Manager.

SPECIAL NOTICE

To Merchants throughout the Country.

The time will soon come when the Farmers will be asking for Machine Oil.

McCall's LARDINE

Is conceded on all sides to be the BEST OIL going for Mowing and Threshing Machines. It does not gum, and wears fully as well as Castor or Sweet Oil, and is only about one half the price. Give our Traveller an order, or send for sample lot.

McCALL BROS. & Co., Toronto, Ont.

For sale by JAMES A. SMAR, Brandon

Bower, Blackburn Mundle & Port

IMPORTERS

WHOLESALE

General Merchants

Ready-Made Clothing, Boots and Shoes,

Carpets, Hardware, Brushes

Crockery, Groceries, Provisions, Dry Goods.

—STORES—

Cor. Tenth Street & Pacific Avenue.

BRANDON, MAN.

JOHN DICKINSON

DEALER IN

GROCERIES,

DRY GOODS,

Boots and Shoes, etc.

Corner Ninth St. and Rosser Avenue.

BRANDON, - MANITOBA

PAI PAISLEY

Whose name is that? I see it everywhere? Why that is he PIONEER DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS MAN, near Corner 9th Street and Rosser Avenue. He has just returned from a business trip East with piles of NEW GOODS, bought in Chicago and Montreal, and are now offered for sale at prices way down below anything ever heard of in Brandon before.

This is the place? Isn't that pretty? Those Bonnets and Hats are gems of beauty? That window itself is worth walking a mile to see? Let's try in and see their New Goods? Agreed!

SPECIAL NOTICE:

Samples and Prices mailed to parties at a distance if desired. Eggs and butter taken in exchange for Goods

W. F. WILSON,

STILL TO THE FRONT

IN THE

Furniture Business,

with the largest and best selected stock of goods ever brought into the city, all selected personally at the manufacturers, bought at prices that will enable me to sell lower than has ever been known in the Province, specially low prices on Parlor and Bedroom Suites for the next Thirty Days. A full line of Picture Frames, Mouldings, Pictures, Frames, Brackets, Mirrors, Fancy Goods.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Corner Rosser Avenue and 6th Street
Goods Sold on Monthly Payments

